**Study Guide: Congress of Vienna – Concert of Europe – Rise of Ideologies 1815 – 1848:**

1. **Congress of Vienna** (September 1814-June 1815)
2. Representatives of the major powers of Europe, including France, met to redraw territorial lines and to try and **restore the social and political order of the *ancien regime****.*
3. **Klemens Von Metternich** represented Austria.
4. He epitomized conservative reaction to the French Revolution and its aftermath.
5. He opposed ideas of liberals and reformers because of the impact such forces would have on the multinational Hapsburg Empire.
6. Principles of **Settlement: Legitimacy, Compensation, Balance of Power**

1. “Legitimacy” meant returning to power the ruling families deposed by more than two decades of revolutionary warfare.

1. **Bourbons were restored in France**, Spain, and Naples.
2. Dynasties were restored in Holland, Sardinia, Tuscany and Modena.
3. The Papal States were returned to the pope.

2. “Compensation” meant territorially rewarding those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.

1. England received naval bases (Malta, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope).
2. Austria recovered the Italian province of Lombardy and was awarded adjacent Venetia as well as Galicia (from Poland), and the Illyrian Provinces along the Adriatic.
3. Russia was given most of Poland, with the tsar as king, as well as Finland and Bessarabia (modern-day Moldova and western Ukraine).
4. Prussia was awarded the Rhineland, 3/5 of Saxony, and part of Poland.
5. Sweden received Norway.

3. “**Balance of Power”:** It arranged the map of Europe so that never again could one state upset the international order and cause a general war.

1. The encirclement of France was achieved through the following:
* A strengthened Netherlands
1. United the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) with Holland to form the Kingdom of the United Netherlands north of France. End of the Hapsburg Holy Roman Empire
* Austrian influence over the German states was enhanced by creating the **German Confederation (Bund)** of 39 states out of the original 300, with Austria designated as President of the Diet
* Only Britain remained as a growing power as she began her century of world leadership from 1814 to 1914.
1. **Evaluation** of the **Congress of Vienna**
	* 1. It successfully **restored the European balance of power**.
2. **Not until** **Germany’s unification in 1871 was the balance of power compromised.**
3. **No major multi state (except Crimean) world wars occurred between 1815 and 1914.**

 It was more successful in **stabilizing** the international order

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| *French Rev & Napoleon (1789-1815)* | *“Age of Metternich”**(1815-1848)* | *“Age of Realpolitik”**(1848-1871)* | *“Age of Mass Politics”**(1871-1914)* |
| * Nat’l Assembly (1789-1791)
* Legislative Assembly (1791-1792)
* Nat’l Convention (1792-1795)
* Directory (1795-1799)
* Consulate (1799-1804)
* Empire (1804-1815)
 | * Congress of Vienna
* Concert of Europe
* Revolutions of 1830 and 1848
* Reforms in Britain
* Liberalism/ Nationalism vs. Conservatism
* Romanticism
 | * Second French Empire
* Crimean War
* Unification of Germany
* Unification of Italy
* *Ausgleich*: Austro-Hungarian Empire
* Emancipation Edict in Russia
 | * French Third Republic
* German Empire
* Imperialism
* Rise of socialist parties
* Increased suffrage = mass politics
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1. **Conservatism** and repression
2. **Conservatism** was a **reaction to liberalism** and a popular alternative for those frightened by the violence, terror and social disorder of the French Revolution.
	* 1. It was **embodied most by Klemens von Metternich of Austria**.
		2. It was supported by traditional ruling classes (e.g. nobles) and peasants who still formed the majority of the population.
* The bourgeoisie constituted the biggest threat to the conservative status quo.
	+ 1. It sought order in society and the state; faith and tradition

**Edmund Burke:** (1729-1797): ***Reflections on the Revolution in France***

* It was one of the great intellectual defenses of European conservatism.
* He **defended inherited privileges**, especially those of the English monarchy and aristocracy.
* He had predicted anarchy and dictatorship in France as a result of the French Revolution.
1. Rise of **Liberalism**

1. The liberalism unleashed by the French Revolution was largely kept in check during the years immediately following the Congress of Vienna.

**Liberalism** became a **major force in France during the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848**.

The **Bourbons** were **overthrown in 1830** and replaced with **Louis Philippe (the “Bourgeois King**”). **overthrown in 1848**

**France** became a **republic** in **1848** (although **only for 4 years**).

1. **Liberalism** resulted in a number of important reforms in **Britain by 1850** (e.g. **Reform Bill of 1832** **increased voting NOT universal male suffrage - yet** and **repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846**).
2. **Rights – John Locke’s natural rights**
	1. **Romanticism - Eugène Delacroix’s *Liberty Leading the People* &** Victor Hugo’s ***Les Misérables*** - **French Revolution 1830**
3. **Classical Liberalism (different from today’s social liberalism)**
	1. **Adam Smith’s laissez faire –** non governmental intervention
4. **Utilitarianism**: founded by **Jeremy Bentham** (1748-1832)

The utility of any proposed law or institution was based on **“the greatest happiness of the greatest number.”**

**John Stuart Mill**: ***On Liberty*** (1859): It was the classic statement on liberty of the individual.

* Argued for “absolute freedom of opinion” to be protected from both gov’t censorship and tyranny of the majority.
1. **2nd Industrial Revolution – pushes liberalism into a more governmental intervention (social) ideology to provide rights for the working classes**
2. **2nd half of 19th century – reform laws, universal male suffrage, unions, working hours / conditions**
3. Emergence of **Nationalism**

Nationalism became perhaps the **greatest force for revolution** in the period **between 1815 and 1850 (outcome of Napoleonic Wars}**.

**It saw common language, history and traditions bringing about unity and common loyalties.**

* **Italy revolted against Austrian rule** in 1830 and 1848.
* A revolution in **Prussia in 1848** resulted in a **failed attempt to unify Germany**.
* The **Austrian empire** saw nationalist **revolts by Hungarians and Bohemians**.
* **Greece** gained its **independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1832**.
* **Belgium** won its **independence from the Netherlands in 1830**.
* **Poland failed** in its attempt to gain independence in 1830-31.
* **Britain and Russia** were **spared nationalist revolutions**.

**Incorporates Romanticism art**

 **Goya – Spanish nationalism**

 **Brothers Grimm – German folk tales**

 **Richard Wagner - German nationalist composer who strongly emphasized Germanic myths and legends – later embraced by Hitler & Nazis**

**Italian & German Unifications 1860s/70s**

**Continued to be a leading ideology leading Europe to Imperialism, World Wars & even today**

1. **Romanticism**

1. Philosophy **challenged** the **rationalism of the Enlightenment** and emphasized **individualism, emotion, faith and nature**.

2. Romanticism became **politically linked to liberalism and nationalism (see works in Liberalism & Nationalism sections)**.

**3. Replaced by Realist art movement after failures of Revolutions of 1848**

1. **Socialism**

**Challenged** the **bourgeoisie** for its **maltreatment of workers during the Industrial Revolution**

* + 1. Advocated a **new social and economic order** based on **equality**

**Early French/English Utopian Socialists**

* + - * They proposed a system of greater economic equality planned by the government (sometimes called **Utopian Socialism**).
			* **Count Henri de Saint-Simon** (1760-1825)
1. Industrialization, aided by science, would bring a wondrous new age to Europe.
* **Robert Owen** (1771-1858) – Scottish industrialist who worked in England

After 1815, experimented with **utopian cooperative/socialist communities**.

**Scientific Socialism or Marxism**: developed by **Karl Marx** and **Friederich Engels**

* + 1. ***The Communist Manifesto*** (1848)
			- 1. It was considered the “**bible” of communism**.
				2. It intended to **replace utopian hopes and dreams** **with** a **brutal, militant** blueprint for socialist working class success.
				3. **Class struggle / violent revolution**
				4. The workers will thus create a **“dictatorship of the proletariat.”**
* “**WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE**!”
	+ - * 1. Creation of a **classless society** will result as **modern capitalism** is dismantled.

**Takes off 2nd half of 19th into 20th century – Upcoming socialist parties / unions, Russian Revolution of 1917, Cold War**

1. **Ideologies in practice – French Revolution to Revolutions of 1848**:

**Britain –**

**Early Conservatism – Post French Revolution to 1820/30s**

1. The **conservative** **Tories** (who had defeated Napoleon) controlled the government.

**Corn Laws** of 1815: they halted the importation of cheaper foreign grains.

**“Peterloo Massacre”** of 1819

A pro-liberal crowd listening to anti-Corn Law rhetoric were attacked by police.

**Liberal Reform – 1820 – 30**

* + **Reform Bill of 1832 - increased number of voters** **from 6% of the population to 12%.** It is considered a milestone in British history.
	+ **Slavery abolished 1833**
	+ **Factory Act of 1833**: **no child labor** under age 9
	+ **Mines Act**, 1842**:** Prohibited child labor in mines.
	+ **10 Hour Act**, 1847: limited work hours for women and children to 10 hours per day
		- **Chartists** (radicals) in Britain demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership.
	+ **Corn Laws** were **repealed in 1846**. -**Anti-Corn Law League,**
	+ It influenced reform measures in Britain from the 1830s into the 20th century.

**Internal unrest in England was relatively small compared to other countries in Europe during the rest of the 19th century.**

* 1. People saw **reform was possible without revolution**.
	2. **Queen Victoria** (r. 1837-1901): Her **relatively peaceful reign** was known as the “**Victorian Era**.”

**France – Conservatism vs. Liberalism 1815 to 1870**

I. **1815 – 1830 – Conservatism – Bourbon Restoration forced on French**

II. **Liberalism – Revolution of 1830 – election of Louis Phillipe “Citizen King”**

III. **Liberalism** – rising dissatisfaction with Louis Phillipe – **Revolution of 1848**

IV. **Realpolitik** – **Napoleon III** 1848 – 1870 – **Liberalism** (universal male suffrage) /**Nationalism (Crimean, Franco Prussian Wars)** / **Conservatism (Napoleon’s Coup)**

**Italy – Nationalism Mazzini on road to Unification – revolutions 1830 - 48**

**German States – Nationalism – Zollverein (success) Frankfurt Parliament 1848 (failure), Unification 1870 (Success)**